

THE OHIO ORGAN OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

Cincinnati, July 1, 1853.

TERMS.

Single subscriptions, \$1.00
Clubs of ten and upwards, \$10.00
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JOSEPH CLARK,
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Executive Committee.

The Members of the Executive Committee of Hamilton County, will remember the meeting at Foster Hall, on Monday, the 8th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is desired.

Campaign Organ.

At the solicitation of many friends, we intend from and after this week, to issue the Organ as a Campaign paper to those who do not desire to be with us for a year. We know there are many who will only patronize a paper during an exciting canvass, and it is this class of readers that we desire to reach. Let every active temperance man do his duty in circulating the Campaign Organ, as we intend to lay on and spare not. We shall expose the enormities of the liquor traffic, and the evils resulting therefrom. The opponents of our cause, be they whom they may, will be handled without gloves.

Our terms are as low as can be afforded. All clubs must be sent to one address.

Terms.

Single Copies, 50 cents.
Ten copies, \$4.00.
Twenty copies and over, each, 30 cents.
The paper will be sent until the October election.

FOURTH OF JULY! Carthage Celebration.

Let no friend of the cause in Hamilton county, fail to attend the celebration at Carthage, on the 4th inst. The Executive Committee have made their arrangements to accommodate all the friends of temperance. Cary, Edwards, Williams, Rev. J. Prestley and Rev. Dr. Tyng will be in attendance, and address the multitude. The cars will leave the Hamilton and Dayton Depot at 8 o'clock precisely.

As the meeting will be on the "basket" order, it is expected that all will come prepared with edibles.

Premiums.

To-day is the day for the decision and publication of our list of premiums; but owing to our attendance at the State Convention, we are compelled to lay the decision over until next week. We hope this excuse will be satisfactory.

Our list of acknowledgements is omitted this week for want of time to make them out.

Michigan—all Hail!

The people of this glorious State have crowned themselves with immortal honor. Never has there been in the history of our world a more complete exemplification of the capability of man for self-government. None of the Eastern States can claim a superior victory. In the face of all the villainies of liquor sellers and in spite of the opposition of unscrupulous demagogues, and the lying representations of mendacious presses, the triumph is complete! Even in those places where the liquor traffic had the strongest hold, and where the opposition was most violent, the truth has prevailed. In Detroit, with eight hundred grogshops, and all of them working with a zeal worthy of a better cause, the majority for the law was 299. As a specimen of how the vote stood in some of the largest places we give the following:

Port Huron,	445	majority for law.
Flint,	230	"
Pontiac,	285	"
Ann Arbor,	313	"
Kalamazoo,	300	"
Jackson,	451	"
Grass Lake,	124	"
Ypsilanti,	348	"
Battle Creek,	331	"
Adrian,	451	"

Macomb county gives 895 majority for the law; Oakland county, 2,000; and Lapeer county, 500.

The majority in the State will not be less than 20,000 and may reach 30,000. Only here and there a Dutch township has voted No. In all the returns we have yet seen, but three towns have thus voted. One of these is Hamtramck, near Detroit, wholly German—yet even there the liquor majority was only 37. If the vote had been taken at the time of a general election the majority would have been 60,000. The day seems to have been selected with direct reference to the inconvenience of farmers and others in the rural districts, where the temperance sentiment is most decided.

But we are satisfied with the result. "Glory enough for one day." The 20th of June, 1853, will be the brightest day in the history of Michigan hitherto, but a brighter one will dawn, when the liquor traffic is utterly annihilated.

What will that class of croakers who have said "public sentiment is not in favor of the Maine Law," say next? Possibly they may declare that the enemies of the measure let the election go by default. That will be just such a falsehood as only they could utter. Where were the liquor sellers and their friends ever caught napping when their "liberties" were in danger? In Detroit, and other localities, barrels of whisky, beer, etc., were freely distributed to all who would vote against this "tyrannical act." The Irish Catholics were told by a hireling press that if the law was adopted mass could not be said in their churches; others more enlightened were informed that it would destroy religious and civil liberty, etc. The farmers were told that their corn would rot in their granaries, that commerce would be prostrated, etc.

Good men and good women too, were no less active in repelling these and similar assaults upon truth, right and decency. The subject was fully and fairly canvassed by able lecturers, the clergy were diligent and fervent, and prayer to Him who turns the hearts of the children, went up from thousands of bruised, bleeding, broken hearts. God be praised for this victory!

Friends in Ohio, and other whisky-cursed States, what effect shall this intelligence have upon you? Will you take courage and press onward? Will you show to Michigan and the world, that you will not be behind in reform and human progress? This blow to the liquor traffic will strike terror to the hearts of all engaged in it, who are not insensible to such a feeling, and it will make the Guerrilla band more reckless, bold and insolent who fear not God nor regard man.

Now is the time to strike a fatal blow to this giant evil. If we all do

our duty in this crisis, generations yet unborn will rise up and call us blessed. We need not now make further appeal—the facts recorded in this brief article, are enough to stir the feeling in every heart susceptible of a kindly emotion. For ourselves, we do not feel like resting and taking time to rejoice over this victory, but pressing onward, until the last State has wheeled into line with Michigan and the whole civilized world is arrayed against the crime of liquor-selling.

To Correspondents.

The lines by "Tyro," are rejected. They have merit; the sentiment is good, but the measure is very defective. Try again.

The communication of Bro. A. B. McKenzie, of Bourneville, containing severe strictures upon a sermon of the Rev. Jewett, Presbyterian minister of that place, is too long for the columns of the Organ. If the statements of Bro. McKenzie are half true, and we have no reason to question them, Mr. Jewett has placed himself in the same list with Lovejoy, of unenviable notoriety. Any man who attempts to show that the Maine Law conflicts with the teachings of the Scriptures places himself in a most ridiculous attitude, and if sane, deserves at least our pity, if not our contempt. We hope the Reverend gentleman will let us have a copy of his sermon, and if there are any valuable thoughts not already uttered by Mr. Lovejoy, we would be most happy to give them publicity. If Mr. Jewett stated that the Maine Law had proved a failure in the State of Maine, he uttered a gross falsehood. We would inform him that there is not an open grogshop in the entire Commonwealth, and the whole face of society has completely changed under the beneficent operation of that law. He might have truly declared that the law was violated, and so is every other law against every kind of villainy. If Bro. McKenzie had compressed his thoughts within a smaller compass we would have given them a place. The sermon alluded to, we would like to have. We are happy to learn that the good cause prospers in that vicinity.

Temperance and Whiggery.

One of the latest devices of some of the politicians who were saved from the wreck of the late Whig party, is to introduce the temperance question into the political canvass. Whiggery, per se, and upon its old issues, and with its old political leaders, is, for the present time at least, defunct. It can only hope for success by lugging extraneous questions into the political canvass. It matters little what the nature of the questions are, or to what extent a good, moral cause may suffer damage, if the leaders can only succeed in breaking the Democratic phalanx, and electing their candidates. The game is not undertaken in those localities where Whiggery happens to be in the ascendant; it is only agitated in districts where the Democracy are in the majority, and where whigs stand a chance to make something by it.

No conscientious and intelligent friend of the temperance cause would desire to see that question introduced as an element in our politics. Demagogues have often tried the experi-

ment, and in every instance the temperance cause has suffered reaction. Whiggery, in its now desperate dilemma, will resort to any act of sacrilege by which to obtain votes. It would be well for Democrats to keep an eye on the movements of the enemy. The scotch'd old party are famous for getting up "great old humbugs."

We take the above specimen of demagoguism from the *Ohio Union*, a paper published at Ashland. It appears editorially, and tells plainly who and what the author is in heart and life. The writer knew that he was uttering a base falsehood when he charged that the introduction of the Maine Law question into the coming election was a device of the whig party. It is a vile slander upon the Democracy of Ohio, to say that they are in favor of perpetuating the abominable liquor traffic; and it is giving too much credit to the survivors from the wreck of the whig party that they seek salvation by clinging to a Maine Law plank.

The truth is, reflecting, sober and honorable men of all parties think that the time has come when this giant evil must feel the weight of an enlightened public sentiment. Does not the editor of the *Union* know that some of the strongest advocates of a law of prohibition, last winter, in the Legislature, were worthy members of the Democratic ranks, and the most bitter opposition was from the whigs? Does he not know that the leading whig presses in the State have been as openly and bitterly opposed to this movement as the *Ohio Union* itself? Does he not know that with the single exception of Vermont, the Maine Law has been carried in every State which has adopted it, by the aid of Democrats? It is a lie—an unmitigated lie, that these issues are not made in "those localities where whiggery happens to be in the ascendant; it is only agitated in districts where the democracy are in the majority, and where whigs stand a chance to make something by it." The question is, and will be agitated in every county in Ohio, and the *Union* editor presumes too much upon the credulity of his democratic brethren, if he supposes that such bare-faced falsehoods will drive them into the support of anybody and everybody the liquor fraternity may nominate, and baptize with the name of democrat. Democrats will not only keep an eye on the movements of the whigs, but many of them will keep an eye to the enemies of right and virtue, reform and progress in their own ranks. They will see to it that fewer drunken rowdies of all parties get into places of honor, trust and profit. The whigs have been just as guilty in this respect heretofore, and it becomes them to be alike vigilant. The whig party last winter bore off the palm, we believe, so far as outrageous dissipation was concerned, and the party will have to take a good many steps forward before it can claim to be a temperance party, or the peculiar advocate of a law of liquor prohibition.

Such articles as we have quoted must fill every decent man with loathing and disgust.